Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,174. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Tomorrow will be Published,
And Sold by the different Booksellers in Town,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,

ADDRESS

BY
THOMAS SMITH, Esq.
One of the present Old Bailies,
TO THE
TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH;
Delivered in his place at the Council Table on Friday 27th September 1799,
At chusing the Lord for new Magistrates.
In which are contained
Various Statements relative to the City's Revenue and Expenditure, Debt owing, &c.

—TO THE ADMIRERS OF FINE CANDLES.—

KENSINGTON CANDLES having been long admired for their superior beauty and excellence, ROBERT STEWART & COMPANY, Tallow Chandlers, Perth, were induced, some time ago, to apply themselves to discover the principles on which they are made—and they have much pleasure in announcing, that the Public approbation, and an extensive demand for three years past, evince, in the most satisfactory manner, that they have fully succeeded.

They beg leave, therefore to inform their numerous and respectable Friends, and the Public at large, That they always keep a complete assortment of MOULDED CANDLES, of their own Manufacture, equal in quality and colour to those made at Kensington, of which every person will be convinced upon making trial of them.

These Candles are superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the Public in this country.—They have all the beauty of Wax Candles, and are equally free from smell.

ROBERT STEWART & Co. have also for Sale, as usual,
A LARGE STOCK OF
COMMON MOULDED,
DIPPED COTTON, and } Candles of the best quality;
BALD WICK,
Also, RUSH LIGHTS.

Orders addressed to them at their Warehouse, High Street, will meet with every attention and dispatch.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE,
Lombard-street, London.

PERSONS insured by this Company, whose annual Premiums fall due at MICHAELMAS, are requested to take notice, That printed receipts (issued from and chequed at this Office) are now in the hands of the several agents—All annual and septennial Policies will, as hitherto, remain in force Fifteen Days after Quarter Day.

The agents of the Phœnix Company for Scotland are,

Mr JOHN YOUNG,	Edinburgh,
Hary Lumsden, Esq.	Aberdeen,
Mess. Loudon, Craigie, & Co.	Glasgow,
Mr Thomas Sandeman,	Perth,
Mr William Clark,	Dumfries,
Mr Alexander Innes,	Elgin,
Mr Robert Brunton,	Leith.

*** Many accidents by fire occasioned by LIGHTNING having happened during the present year, by some of which property to a large amount has been destroyed, to the heavy loss of the sufferers, most of whom were uninsured, the Directors of this Office think it necessary again to explain, that the PHOENIX OFFICE, by its Policies (without any special Covenant for that purpose) holds itself liable to pay and make good all losses arising from fire so occasioned.

By Order of the Directors,
H. A. HARDY, Sec. of the Country-department.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered to immediately,

A Substantial and Commodious HOUSE of Three Storeys, near the bottom of Todrick's Wynd.—It consists of ten rooms and a kitchen, with several closets and presses, and many other conveniencies, all well finished. Behind the house there is a small paved Court, in which there is a good pump well, and there is an entry from the Court to Blackfriars Wynd.

The house may be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from eleven to two o'clock; and for further particulars enquiry may be made at Mr Francis Napier, W. S.

SALE OF HOUSE IN CASTLE STREET.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT HOUSE in South Castle Street, which belonged to Mrs M'Dowal of Castlesemple, consisting of a Parlour Storey entering from the street, and a Sunk Storey, with cellars, &c.—A STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, which belonged to Mrs M'Dowal, will be sold along with the house.

The premisses may be seen any lawful day.—Apply to Archibald and John Tods, writers to the signet, who have power to conclude a private bargain, in which case the entry may be immediately.

TO BE LET,

For any number of years not exceeding twelve, and entered to at Martinmas next, 1799,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of BALGARVIE, situated in the parishes of Cupar and Monimeal, and county of Fife.

The house is modern, large, and elegant, and is fit to accommodate any family.

A lessee may have also about forty acres of rich ground, inclosed and laid down in contiguous grass fields.

For further particulars apply to Edward Bruce, clerk to the Signet.

Joseph Low, gardener at Balgarvie, will show the premisses.

TAN-WORK AT ARBROATH.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon the 11th November 1799 on the spot, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE WHOLE HERITABLE PROPERTY, in one Lot, belonging to the TAN-WORK, being the only Work of that kind in or about the Town. It was substantially set down, and is in very good repair—has a constant supply of running water; and contains eighty-four Pits, for the different operations of tanning leather; Bark-lofts, that will hold 100 tons; Drying Shades are large; Bark-mill, Currying Shop and Stove, Leather Cellars, Stable, Hay-loft, and a Dwelling-house and Garden. As the proprietor is to dispose of this subject on account of his health, the purchaser may have access to work in his leather as he works his out, or have the whole leather on hand, upon a fair valuation.

For particulars, or private bargain, apply to JAMES LOWSON, Arbroath, the proprietor, who will give every reasonable advice to a purchaser, if required.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Slipping Company's Armed Smacks,
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
WILLIAM COOPER Master—and
ELIZA PACKET,
FRANCIS ORD Master,

Will take in goods till to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock; and the latter till Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Co's. Office, Leith, Sept. 30. 1799.

FOR PORT ANTONIO, ANNOTTO BAY, PORT MARIA, and ORACABESSA in JAMAICA,
THE SHIP GARTHLAND,
Of 300 tons, copper fastened, & copper sheathed,
ROBERT LEITCH Master,

Now at Greenock, will be ready to receive goods on board by the 5th October, and to sail by the 25th of that month. The Garthland sails fast, mounts ten carriage guns, will have upwards of twenty people, and is to join the first convoy going from Cork for the West Indies in November.

For freight or passage, apply to Walter Ritchie and Co. in Greenock.—*Sept. 21. 1799.*

MONEY TO BE LENT,
At Martinmas next.

FROM EIGHT to TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS, upon heritable security.

Apply to John Syme, W. S.

L. 2500
Wanted to Borrow at Martinmas next.

HERITABLE security over an Estate yielding upon lease above 600l. per annum, and a collateral obligation for the punctual payment of the interest will be granted.

Apply to James Hay, W. S. No. 4, North Castle Street.

MONEY WANTED.

Wanted to borrow at Martinmas next,

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, upon unexceptionable Heritable Security over an estate under lease, and yielding upwards of 400l. Sterling of yearly rent.

Apply to Thomas Cranstoun, W. S. No. 23. North Castle Street, Edinburgh.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

ANY person claiming to be next of kin to Mr JOHN DUNBAR, formerly of Carton, in the county of Kildare, in the kingdom of Ireland, but late of Island Bridge, in the county of Dublin, deceased, will hear of something very much to his or her advantage, by applying to Captain Erskine, of the Royal Infirmary, near the Phœnix Park, Dublin.—It is supposed that his relations, (if any,) live at or near Portsoy, in the North of Scotland.—He was the son of a John Dunbar, several years a Quarter-Master in the 3d regiment of horse, or Carabineers, and about forty years ago was admitted an Officer of the Royal Hospital near Dublin—went to visit his friends in Scotland about thirty years ago, and died at Glasgow, on his way back to Ireland.

Dublin, Sept. 14. 1799.

WANTED
FOR THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA,

TWO YOUNG MEN, CARPENTERS, one of them for a Millwright to superintend a gang of Carpenters, negroes—the other is for a Cattle Penn, fifty miles back, in a healthy part where the yellow fever was never known. Likewise a young man bred to the farming business. If a Judge of Stock, so much the better. They must be well recommended

Apply to ROBERT ALLAN, banker, or to the subscriber at Douglas's Lodgings. CHARLES GRAHAM.

Edinburgh, September 16, 1799.

FRENCH VINEGAR.

To be SOLD by public auction, at the Office of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on Friday the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock noon,

THIRTY-NINE Tierces FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR, imported in the Molly, Captain Sorlie, from Guernsey.

DANTZIG PIPE STAVES.

To be SOLD by public auction, in a Yard back of the Assembly Rooms, Leith, upon Friday the 4th of October next, at twelve o'clock noon,

FROM One to Two Thousand DANTZIG PIPE STAVES, of an exceeding good quality.

Leith, Sept. 27. 1799.

GROWING CORNS FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday next, the 2d of October, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A FIELD of BARLEY in one of the HERMITAGE PARKS, south side of the Links of Leith.

A GRAND SCHEME.
ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1799,
BEGINS DRAWING MARCH 3, 1800.

No. of Prizes.		Val. of each.		Total Val.
2	of	L. 30,000	—	L. 60,000
3	—	20,000	—	60,000
3	—	10,000	—	30,000
4	—	5,000	—	20,000
5	—	2,000	—	10,000
10	—	1,000	—	10,000
10	—	500	—	5,000
26	—	100	—	2,600
54	—	50	—	2,700
16,650	—	18	—	299,700
16,767 Prizes.				L. 500,000
38,233 Blanks.				
55,000				

Part of the above Capitals, will be determined as under, viz.
First-drawn 20th Day 20,000
Ditto —— 26th Day 30,000

TICKETS and SHARES are selling at the Licensed Lottery-Offices in England, Scotland, and Ireland, at the present low prices, viz.

Tickets - - - - L. 15 10 0
Halves - - L. 7 19 0 | Eighths - - L. 2 0 6
Quarters - - 4 0 0 | Sixteenths - - 1 0 6

DUMFRIES RACES, 1799.

THE DUMFRIES and GALLOWAY HUNT to meet at Dumfries, on Monday the 14th day of October 1799.

To be run for, over the course of Tinwald Downs, on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, his Majesty's Purse of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, granted to the Caledonian Hunt, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying 12 stone.—The best of three four-mile heats.

To be run for over the same course, on Wednesday the 16th day of October next, a Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Caledonian Hunt, by any horse, mare, or gelding.—The best of three four-mile heats, to carry the following weights:

Four year olds,	7st. 8lb.	Six year olds,	9st.
Five ditto,	8st. 6lb.	Aged,	9st. 3lb.

To be run for over the same course, on THURSDAY the 17th of October next, a Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, from the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt.—The best of three four-mile heats, to carry the following weights:

Three year olds,	6st. 5lb.	Six year olds,	8st. 12lb.
Four ditto,	7st. 7lb.	Aged,	9st.
Five ditto,	8st. 5lb.		

The winner of One Plate this year to carry 3lb. extra, and of Two or a King's Hundred 7lb. extra.

To be run for over the same course on FRIDAY the 18th day of October next, a Subscription Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, the best of three four-mile heats, to carry the following weights:

4 years old,	7st. 10lb.	6 years old,	8st. 12lb.
5 ditto, -	8st. 7lb.	Aged, -	9st.

The winner of one Plate this year to carry three lib. extra; of two, or a King's Hundred, seven lib. extra.

To be run for over the Same Course on SATURDAY the 19th of October next, by the Beaten Horses of the two last mentioned days, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, to carry the following weights. The best of three two mile heats.

Three years old,	6st. 5lb.	Six years old,	8st. 12lb.
Four ditto,	7 7	Aged,	9 0
Five ditto,	8 5		

Two reputed running Horses to start for each plate, otherwise no Race; and if only ONE, TWENTY POUNDS to be given to the owner.

The Horses proposed to be run, must all be entered at the George Inn, on Monday the 14th of October next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, when proper certificates must be produced, and the usual entry money be paid.

All disputes to be finally determined by the Stewards, or those whom they shall appoint.

—STEWARDS—
The Right Hon. the EARL of DALKEITH.
Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, Bart.
RICH. ALEX. OSWALD, Esq.
CHA. SHARP, Esq.

*** Ordinaries and Assemblies as usual.

BEN. BELL, Clk.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
EDINBURGH—Sep. 23. 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a MAIL with the Letters addressed to persons serving in the Army under the Command of Field Marshal his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, will be made up at the *General Post-Office, London*, every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, and will be regularly forwarded in vessels from Yarmouth, to the Helder Point, on the same days that the Mails are sent to Cuxhaven.

That in addition to the *Inland Postage to London*, from the Office at which such letters are put in, an half rate of postage under the act of the 39th of his present Majesty of *Sixpence* each *Single Letter*,—*One Shilling Double*—*One Shilling and Sixpence Triple*,—and so in proportion, must be paid at *in-giving*, upon all letters addressed to officers and others; but those directed to private soldiers and sailors, will be forwarded for *One Penny* each single letter, under the act of the 35th of his present Majesty.

And that *Newspapers* will also be forwarded at a rate of *Threepence* upon each, provided such papers are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and to be paid at ingiving.

Two Mails from the Army may be expected to arrive in each week. By order of the Post-master General,
WILLIAM KERR, Secretary.

DALNOTTER WORKS.

To be SOLD at the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Wednesday the ninth day of October next, betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock afternoon,

THE DALNOTTER IRON WORKS, in the parish of Kilpatrick, and county of Dumbarton, nine miles west from Glasgow, consisting of a complete Slitting and Rolling Mill, with a Forge, a Grinding and other Mills, well supplied with water; as also, a good Dwelling House, Garden, &c. a number of Shops for the manufacture of Edge Tools, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Nails, with houses for the workmen, of whom there are a considerable number at present employed.

The works are well situated for water carriage, having the river Clyde in front, and the Great Canal immediately behind.

The slit mill and forge are at Duntocher, about two miles from Dalnotter, with the benefit of large reservoirs in the muirs.

For further particulars apply to Mr John Gillies at Dalnotter, or to Mr James Gordon, and Mr James M'Dowall, in Glasgow, who will be ready to treat by private bargain any time before the day of sale. GLASGOW, AUG. 23. 1799.

EXTENSIVE GRAZINGS, FARMS, &c.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

SEVERAL GRAZINGS and FARMS upon the Estate of Reay, in the county of Sutherland—particularly

GRENCOUL, PHILINBEG, GLENDOW, DIRRIEMORE and FORRESTS, &c.	Which include almost the whole parish of Edrachillis.
CAPE or PARPH, and other Lands	In the parish of Durness.
LETTERMORE, BEINLOYAL, and other Extensive Farms.	In the parish of Tongue.

These lands are of great extent, and fine quality of grass.—They will maintain an immense number of sheep as well as black cattle, and merit the attention of those who wish to rear and deal extensively.

Further information may be had by applying to Mr George Brown, at Linkwood by Elgin; Captain Kenneth Mackay, at Torboll by Dornoch; or John Tait, jun. W. S. Edinburgh, who will receive offers; and Capt. Mackay will give the necessary directions for seeing the lands.

ROAD
From Stonehaven through the Slug to Cobleheugh.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the standing orders of the Hon. the House of Commons, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in, and carry through a Bill for Opening and Making a Road from the Town and Harbour of Stonehaven, through the Slug Mount or Slug Month, to the Bridge over the river Dee at Cobleheugh, and for securing the funds necessary for that purpose on certain Tolls and Duties to be levied thereon; and which Road will pass through the Parishes of Fetteresso, Durris, and Bauchory, Trinity, or Ternar, all in the county of Kincardine in Scotland.

Cobleheugh, 9th. Sept. 1799.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
APRIL 10. 1799.

HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to grant to WILLIAM BRODUM, M. D. of No. 9, Albion Street, near the Leverian Museum, Blackfriars Bridge, in the parish of Christ Church, his ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for his valuable Medicines, the BOTANICAL SYRUP, for the Cure of Scorbutic, Leprous, and Scrophulous Complaints, and various other disorders which the human body is subject to; and also the NERVOUS CORDIAL, for the Cure of Consumptive, Nervous, and Debilitated Constitutions, and for people who have been in hot countries, whereby their constitutions have been impaired. The above Medicines will, on trial, be found a sovereign remedy for all such complaints.

The Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial to be had at the Doctor's house, No. 9, Albion Street, in bottles, at 1l. 1s.; 11s. 6d.; and 5s. 5d. (duty included;) and of

J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, South Bridge, Edinburgh;
J. Chalmers, Aberdeen; and J. Mennons, Glasgow.

A 22s. bottle contains equal to five small ones.

Mr LIGNUM.

DEAR SIR, *Rochdale, April 8. 1799.*

HAVING been informed by several persons of character of the great benefit they have received from your ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, particularly one Alexander Milne, of Heywood, in the parish of Bury, Lancashire, who desires his case may be made known to the Public, has induced me to send his testimony to you for insertion in the public papers, if agreeable, as delivered to me by himself within these few days.

His complaint was a dry scurvy or leprosy, with which he had been severely afflicted for some years, but more particularly the last twelve months.—At a great expence he had applied to several gentlemen of the faculty, but received no benefit; on the contrary, his complaint daily increased, which brought him so low by sickness, attended with excruciating pain in his head, that he had given up all hopes of recovery. A few weeks ago he applied to me for a bottle of your Antiscorbutic Drops, from which he found himself inexpressibly better; he then had a second bottle, after that a third; but observed that he did not think he had occasion for the latter; but as they had made such a wonderful change in his frame for the better, he thought it prudent to take the third bottle. Any person wishing to call upon me for further information, may be fully satisfied with the greatest pleasure.

I remain, Sir, your very humble servant,
THOS. GREENLEES, Bookseller, Rochdale.

To Mr Lignum, Surgeon, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester.

☞ These Drops are sold in moulded square bottles, at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones.—They may be had wholesale and retail at Mr Lignum's, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by
R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
No. 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by
Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 15, St Andrew's Street, N. Town.
Mr Coke, bookseller, Leith.
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glasgow.
Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee.
Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar
Mr Cragie, Montrose.
Mess. Johnston & Bisset, Perth.
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso.
Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries
Mr Phorson, Berwick.
Mr Brown, Mr Hodson, Mr Hall, } Printers, Newcastle.

TO DROVERS AND OTHERS.

THE Inhabitants of the village and parish of CALLANDER give notice to their Neighbours and the Public in general, That the NEW MARKET, established there upon the 9th day of October 1799, called THE MICHAELMAS, which is to be continued this year and afterwards, with the approbation of the Right Hon. Lord Perth, for the sale of BLACK CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, &c. and also for any other country bussiness common at that season.

The public may depend on good accomodation for men and cattle, Lord Perth having, for the encouragement of dealers, agreed to grant the same previledges and stance on the Muir of Cockhill, to this market, as he has granted in time past to the Cattle Market, held annually on the 16th of May, viz. two days and two nights free of all custom or payment whatever.

N. B.—As the foresaid markets are inserted in the Edinburgh Almanacks, the public will get farther notice concerning them.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET for 19 years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas 1800.

THE FARMS of EASTER GOSPETRY, GLENSIDE, and GOSPETRY-LAW, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and shire of Fife, as presently possessed by John Thomson, containing in whole near 270 acres of arable land, besides upwards of 70 acres of unarable and pasture grounds.

The Farm of BALNETHILL, lying in the parish of Portmoak, and shire of Kinross, as presently possessed by Thomas Robertson, containing upwards of 80 acres of arable land, besides about 200 acres of hill pasture.

Also the Lands of Balnethill Muir, lying disjoined from the farm about half a mile, and containing 29 acres of arable land, with four acres of muir.

Proposals in writing for a lease of both, or either of these farms, may be transmitted to David Walker, merchant in Strathmiglo, between and the 1st day of November.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

A SUBSET, for 19½ years, of the Whole WATER of LEITH, on a Fall of 14 or 24 feet, at West Colington, near Spylaw, or Juniper Haugh, opposite to Woodhall, with more or less Grounds on the banks adjoining, as may be agreeable to the subtenant.

Also, a LEASE for the same number of years of a PARK of about 26 acres, andjoining to Spylaw, surrounded on two sides by a belt of young planting, in a thriving condition, which can be supplied with a copious stream of fine spring water running through it, and with plenty of building stones from a quarry adjoining. This spot, from the beautiful and picturesque views which it affords on all sides, would make a most agreeable situation for a country villa.

Also a LEASE, for the same number of years, of sundry SPOTS of GROUND for Houses and Gardens, pleasantly situated on the bank above Juniper Haugh, and opposite to the house and policy of Woodhall, on both sides of the high road leading from Edinburgh to Lanark: the tenants to have a right to stones and sand from any quarries on the estate of Woodhall.—On this lot a flourishing school is established, and some houses already built.

These subjects are situated betwixt Colington and Currie, at the distance of four or five miles from Edinburgh, and from the demand for country houses may merit the attention of builders.

Adam Borthwick, residing at the Slatehouse, near the schoolhouse, will show the water and grounds; and for further particulars apply to William Dallas, writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

THE INCOMPARABLE
CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,
At once the most elegant and efficacious Medicine ever discovered for NERVOUS DISEASES.

IN weak and shattered Constitutions, weakness of sight or memory, hypochondria, trembling, horrors of the mind, sexual debility, and all other diseases arising from a relaxed state of the nervous system, and often the consequence of intemperance, debauchery, inattention to the necessary cares of health, luxury, in sedentary, inactive, or studious life, this Cordial Balm has universally established its restorative efficacy, and may be justly enumerated among the foremost of those happy discoveries which medical research has procured as the blessings of the human race, and greatest counteractive to human misery. Thousands at this day, in the three kingdoms, live to bless the day they first applied to this admirable remedy, and enjoy the blessings of health, who might otherwise have dropped into an untimely grave, the victims of early imprudence.

This celebrated Medicine is prepared by S. SOLOMON, M. D. Liverpool, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen—and sold in bottles, at 10s. 6d. each. Dr Solomon has just sent his agent A. SMITH a fresh supply of the Medicine—also some 5l. Cases, containing equal to 12 bottles, which is a saving to the patient of 26s.

For the accommodation of the Public he has appointed the following Agents in Scotland, of whom may be had, his interesting publication the GUIDE TO HEALTH, price 3. and his TREATISE on NERVOUS and HYPOCHONDRIATIC COMPLAINTS, price 1s. 6d.

Sold by Dr Solomon's particular appointment, by
ANDREW SMITH, Perfumer, and Vender of Patent Medicines, No. 38. North Bridge, and Mr Keltie, Edinburgh.

Mr Angus M'Donald, Glasgow, general wholesale vender for Scotland; and by Mess. Phorson, Berwick; Browning, Paisley; Craigie, Montrose; Caw, Banff; Anderson, Stirling; Wyllie, Dumfries; Forsyth, Ayr; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Alex. Swap and Co. Dundee; Paton, Montrose; Megget, Dalkeith; M'Intosh and Co. Inverness; Fotheringham, Dunfermline; Coke, Leith; Johnston and Buset, Perth; Dempster, Cupar and Palmer Kelso.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 18th November 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of ORCHARD, in the parish of Cavers, and part of the LANDS of WEENSLAND and WEENSLAND MILL, in the parish of Hawick. These lands lie contiguous, and form together a compact estate, situated in a plentiful country, bounded on the north by the river Tiviot, and on the west by the inclosures of the town of Hawick, a good market town, in which several flourishing manufactures are established. The turnpike road from Carlisle to Berwick, by Hawick and Kelso, runs through the north part of the estate, and the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, by Selkirk and Hawick, runs along the east side of it.

There is on the estate a genteel modern built Mansion-house, Stables, and other offices, a Garden well stocked with fruit trees; also several stripes and clumps of planting, in a thriving condition. The whole estate is inclosed, well watered, and in excellent order, and is situated in the immediate vicinity of an unexhaustible fund of marle, to which there is easy access by good roads.

The present free rent payable by a few substantial tenants, (putting a moderate valuation on the lands in the natural possession of the proprietor, on which is lately built a small neat house, called Orchard Cottage, with suitable offices,) is about five hundred and twenty-five pounds Sterling.

Such as incline to purchase, may apply to William Keith, Accomptant, Edinburgh; William Balderston, W. S. or Mr Usher, at Crowhill, near Hawick. Mr Balderston will show rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup; and an inventory of the title-deeds, a copy of the rental, and a plan of the estate may be seen by applying to Mr Usher.

The Proprietor, or his servants, will shew the Mansion-house and grounds.

Mr Keith is empowered to sell by private bargain, and will receive offers betwixt and the day of sale.

STATE PAPER.

Circular Letter of his Royal Highness the ARCHDUKE CHARLES, in his capacity of Field-Marshal-General of the Imperial Troops, and of those of the Empire, to all the Princes who are Members of it, concerning the furnishing of their contingents to the Army of the Empire, dated August 19, 1799.

The High Decree of Commission to the General Assembly of the Empire, respecting the renewed state of war of the Empire, and the duties to which that state subjects its members, affords me an opportunity to communicate to you my thoughts upon a subject with which my mind has been occupied for some time, as absolutely necessary for the honour and welfare of our common country, namely, the furnishing contingents for the Imperial Army and the Army of the Empire.

The proceedings of France, at the negociations of Rastadt, when Germany sincerely wished for peace, are universally known. It is also known, how, during an armistice, the German empire has been offended, and exposed to fresh dangers of invasion and revolution, by the subjugation of Switzerland. Its proceedings against the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, during the negociations, and contrary to existing treaties, are circumstances unparalleled in history. In short its offences against the rights of nations in general, of which it had been guilty ever since the opening of the negociations for peace, could leave no doubt that it had not only resolved on the renewal of war against Germany, but also the destruction and subjugation of this ancient confederation, so formidable when undivided. Preparations were actually making for this purpose. The enemy's plan of operation, in its material points, was the same as that on which they proceeded in 1796 and 1797. Jourdan's army was to occupy Swabia, to penetrate into the heart of the Empire, in conjunction with the armies of Italy and Switzerland. The only difference was in the manner of executing their plan, as the faithless policy of the French Government wished to deceive us, under the mask of peacable sentiments, to weaken our means of defence, and to carry on the most dangerous war of extermination with less resistance.

It was pretended, artfully distorting the true sense of the words, that they only took such military positions as the circumstances required, but without stating their extent. The whole army of France advanced from its positions; ambigious proclamations (the object of which was nevertheless evident) accompanied by the threats of the Directory as well as of the Generals, preceded this. The line marked out, at the conclusion of the armistice, was transgressed, without previous notice being given, as had been agreed upon; Swabia was invaded, and treated worse than an hostile country, at least among civilized states. Already on the 6th of March, in the present year, was the Grison country, and that of Voralberg, attacked by Massena, without giving any previous notice to General Aussenberg, who commanded in the Grison country; while, on the other hand, Jourdan's army advanced from different points to Germany, without the least declaration of war.

The enemy made himself master of the town and fortress of Manheim, and disarmed the garrison in the most disgraceful manner. General Bernadotte summoned the Commandant of Phillipsbourg, threatening him in a letter, in which the most sacred principles of the rights of nations are troden under foot; called upon the magistrates to become traitors against the Emperor and the Empire; and attempted to get possession of Philipsbourg by bribery, intrigue, and secret plans; he published proclamations which laid open the atrocious views of the enemy, and filled the breast of every German with detestation.

In consequence of all these hostile proceedings of the French, I advanced across the Leck with the troops under my command, took such positions, and employed such measures of precaution, as circumstances absolutely demanded, for the honour and preservation of Germany. The enemy, having advanced as far as Ostrach, was beaten there and at Stockach.

By pursuing the enemy to Switzerland, I endeavoured to secure the left flank of Germany, and several States of the Empire already restored to their rights, possessions, and revenues. From the many acts which had taken place, and from the avowal of the French Directory, their Generals, and their Commissaries, it remained no longer a secret what would be the fate of the neighbouring circles of Swabia, Bavaria, and Franconia, should the enemy's plans succeed; and it must be confessed, that much has been done for the security of Germany by the victories gained over him. A convincing proof of this, is the tranquillity which some German States already enjoy, when compared with former times, in which they were exposed to French intrigues, arbitrary threats, and oppression; this confirms it, that the war into which we are again forced, is the only and best means for effecting a speedy, true, and lasting peace.

Another object, of similar importance, yet remains, namely, to consolidate the advantage we have gained, to drive the enemy entirely from the German territory, and to secure its frontiers. Still are German frontier-fortresses in his possession, still are countries kept under his oppressive yoke, which form a considerable part of the strength of the Germanic Body, and who wish to be joined again to their common country. The negociations of Rastadt fully shew how much it was the intention of the French to retain full power to invade Germany again whenever they pleased, with little danger to themselves. But the present moment, when so much has already been done for the safety of Germany, is particularly adapted to regain its ancient limits, and to acquire its former dignity, integrity, liberty, and independence; to reinstate in their rights, possessions, and property, Princes and individuals, saved from the most humiliating oppression, and to conclude an honourable and lasting peace.

But, to obtain this grand object, it is absolutely necessary that the German States, who have hitherto been equally offended by the proceedings of the French, whose future security and independence have been exposed to the same danger, should no longer suffer themselves to be treated with contempt, but, without delay, unite all their strength to attack the enemy in his position, from which the same danger threatens every member of this powerful Confederation, which, united, has given so many proofs of its bravery. This is the moment in which, with mutual sincerity, with increased public spirit and harmony, all means must be employed to preserve our country against the rapacity, ambition and plans of our enemies. It cannot be doubted, that when every State of the Empire fulfils its duties, particularly by furnishing its Quintuple Contingents, the enemy will soon be forced to accede to the conditions of peace, which have been laid down as a basis in the Resolution of the Empire of the 22d of December 1794, 10th of February, 3d of July, and 19th of November 1795.

We may be firmly persuaded, that then the enemy will not only be driven back to his ancient limits, but that he will also be obliged to desist from all farther plans against the security and independence of Germany. As I am fully convinced that the present is the proper moment when the empire, and every individual member of it, may obtain future security and welfare, I think it my duty, as Field-Marshal-General of the Empire, forcibly to enjoin the furnishing constitutional contingents, which I am particularly bound to do, from the pressing circumstances, and according to orders received from his Majesty and the empire.

His Imperial Majesty having carried on the measures of defence for so many years, at an immense expence, and by every means in his power, and the preservation of Germany having been effected almost only by Imperial troops, I think I am entitled to expect, and have that confidence in the members of the Empire, that they will fulfil their duty, and take the necessary steps to furnish their contingents as soon as possible.

LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL STOREY TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE OF THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

Washington, at anchor under the Vlieter, August 31.

Penetrated by the most oppressing sensations of despair and contempt, I take up my pen to give you an account of the most fatal event that ever will appear in the annals of history. In my letter of the 27th inst. I informed you that the evacuation of the Helder and its batteries would oblige me to effect the last retreat that was left, and which you had pointed out in your letter of the 23d. Not before the English had appeared on the batteries of Revolution and Union, I made the signal for weighing anchor and for sailing, which was effected on the 28th in the morning. At that instant the Orange flag was flying from all the steeples of the Texel, the Helder, and from the batteries. This extraordinary circumstance effected very critical sensations on board of several ships; but notwithstanding this, our retreat was effected, and at eleven o'clock in the morning we cast anchor before the Vlieter, the wind preventing us to enter it, and to take the intended station.

On the 29th, at day-break, we discovered that already a great part of the enemy's frigates and transports had cast anchor in the roads of the Texel; the wind was then N. which led me to conclude that the enemy's men of war were not yet able to sail up the Texel. I resolved, therefore, to return with my whole force to the Roads of the Texel, to drive from thence, or to destroy, all the enemy's ships which I should find there, but the wind blowing strong from the N. my plan became impracticable; I ordered the fleet to anchor again, and resolved to sail to the roads with the next tide.

On the evening of the same day, a spirit of insubordination and mutiny appeared amongst the crews of several ships. At nine o'clock, I was informed that the people of the Washington refused in a mass to go to their birth, saying they were sure that ship would be blown up in the night. Some of the mutineers, armed with sabres and pistols, made themselves masters of the powder-magazine, and would not suffer any one to approach it.—Others prevented the few well-disposed to go to their birth. Captain Van de Capelle, with all his officers, immediately went between decks, and endeavoured to bring the mutineers back to their duty, with resolute countenances, and using every means of persuasion. I ordered all the subaltern officers to appear before me, and reminded them of their duty, and of the oath they had sworn to the Republic. They all assured me, they were acquainted with the causes of this mutiny, and saw no possibility of opposing it. Captain Van de Capelle succeeded so far between decks, that the whole of the crew went to the cabin, those excepted who guarded the powder-magazine. At that moment, I would have employed force, had I not been fully persuaded that it would be in vain to oppose the whole mass. The same afternoon, I also received several accounts, that, on board most of the largest vessels, disturbances had broke out. Captains Van Braam and de Yong assured me, that for some hours they had found the spirit of mutiny increasing so much in their respective crews, that little or nothing could be expected of them, should an engagement take place. On board the Ruyter, it was the same; Captain Huis had already been compelled to confine two of his quarter-masters, on account of their mutinous conversation. Captain Kolf freely declared that his crew were so disposed, that not a single shot could be expected to be fired from his ship. Thus elapsed the first day, and the night of the 29th.

On the morning of the 30th we saw the English appearing in the Roads of the Texel, partly directing their course towards the Vlieter. This division consisted of 11 ships of the line, five or six large frigates, and four corvettes; underneath you will find an exact list of them. They carried what is called the Prince's flag. On the approach of this fleet, mutinous movements took place on board the Washington, and, as I afterwards learned, on board several other ships. This moment was the most painful to me that ever I experienced. A hostile fleet, nearly double the strength of my own, sailed against me before the wind, and at a time when I was uncertain whether one of my ships would fire a shot. Forced, by this disagreeable circumstance, I resolved to send Captains Van de Capelle and de Yong, in a sloop to meet the English Admiral, to represent to him in substance—that we were at our last retreat, and were determined to defend our ships to the utmost, that he would therefore not gain any thing by his attack, but the destruction of a fleet, which, according to his own declaration, he wished to spare, and treat in the most friendly manner; that we proposed to him to cast anchor at a sufficient distance from our fleet to enable us to wait the resolution of our Government concerning our present situation. My object in sending this message was to gain time.

I made signal to our ships to prepare for an engagement, but this moment perfectly convinced me of what I might expect. When the alarm was beaten on board the Washington, the whole of the crew, the officers and a few of the men excepted, instead of instantly repairing to their guns, went to the different parts of the ship, loudly exclaiming, that not one of them would fight for a moment, nor make the least preparation for it.

Accompanied by Capt. Van Braam, who happened to be on board the Washington at that time, I went among them; we first used persuasions, and afterwards the severest threats, to induce the mutineers to go to their guns, but in vain. All at once, with repeated huzzas, &c. they ran to their guns, extracted the balls, and threw them overboard, and also a great number of cartridges. A few brave men, who had taken possession of two guns in the hold, were driven away by force, and orders were given, under the severest threats, not to undertake any thing for the defence of the ship. From some of the other ships I also heard, at different times, the cries of mutiny. At that moment Captains Van de Capelle and de Yong, had approached the English fleet, which had cast anchor at some distance. On their return, the two Admirals brought me a letter from the British Admiral (the summons, which we have already laid before our readers) telling me, at the same time, that, with great difficulty, they had obtained an hour for me to consider about an answer, and that two British officers had come with them to carry it. Previous to this, I had ordered all the commanding officers of our fleet on board of my ship, to consult upon our situation, and what we were to do, as I was convinced that not a single shot would be fired from the Washington; Capt Kolf declared that the same was the case with the Utrecht; Captains Van Braam and de Young, stated, that their crews refused to fight; all the other Captains complained more or less, excepting Capt. Van Senden, who said that his crew were, at the present moment, in the best order, but that he could not expect any thing from them, if the Admiral's ship made no defence. The Batavier, the ship which he commanded, was next to the Admiral's.—Under these circumstances, and convinced that we could, at the utmost, only fire a few shots upon the enemy, who was our superior in point of number, it was soon determined what resolution we should take. We agreed unanimously to strike the Batavian flag, and to declare myself and all the officers prisoners of war, without going into detail upon the assurances of friendship made to us, or hoisting any other flag. I then sent an answer to the British Admiral (which we have likewise already given.) The two British officers, who had arrived along with Captains Van de Capelle and de Yong, remained on board the Washington from that moment to this day. In the evening, at their desire, the *ci-devant* Prince's flag was hoisted. To-day they demanded that we should salute their fleet, by firing some guns; but this we refused, declaring that we could not be considered otherwise then as prisoners of war, and therefore could not be obliged to any service.—What will become of us with this extraordinary manner of carrying on war, and of taking ships, I cannot conceive. We must wait the result of this, as well as of the whole business. Meanwhile you can have no idea of the disagreeable situation of myself and my officers.

The spirit of mutiny on board of the fleet is not yet quelled. This morning, among other circumstances, we were informed, that the crew of the Ambuscade frigate had proceeded to the most unexampled excesses, and were not ashamed to commit the barbarous action of throwing a man overboard, who was known as an advocate of liberty, and that the officers were not able to do any thing for the safety of this unfortunate man. Once more, judge from all this, how little I could expect to be able to do with this traitorous and inhuman set; judge what must be my present situation! I shall endeavour to give you still more circumstantial accounts.

Health and respect. S. STOREY, Rear-Admiral.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Sep. 26.

Several private petition were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Some divorce applications were also received, and ordered to be entered on the records in teeir course.

Lord Grenville said, that he would move the specific thanks of the House to the Governor General of Bengal, and to the Generals and officers serving in the army, engaged in the capture of Seringapatam on Wednesday next.

His Lordship then presented several State prpers relative to the treaties entered into between the Emperor of Russia and his Majesty; and also papers relative to the late Indian war. All of whico were ordered io lie on the table, and their Lordships adjourned to Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sept. 26.

Mr PITT moved the consideration of his Majesty's speech, which being read from the Chair,

Mr BRAGGE moved a supply to the King, and a Committee was ordered thereon to-morrow.

The House then adjourned for an hour, and proceeded to St James's with the address, which being presented, the Speaker, on his return, announced the same, together with his Majesty's most gracious answer to the House.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr DUNDAS, in compliments of the highest strain of panegyric, adverting to our great and glorious successes in India, by which we had not only gained an addition of territory in the capture of the Mysore country, but had actually secured for ever the tranquillity of the British interests in that quarter of the globe, moved the thanks of the House to the Governor-General of Bengal to the Generals in the expedition against Seringapatam, and to the officers and soldiers by whose undaunted bravery these mighty objects were accomplished. Agreed *nem. con.*

Mr DUNDAS next proceeded to state the atchievements, and the effect thereof, of the British forces at the Helder, whose prowess so commanded the esteem, as their valour did the admiration even of their enemies, and observed, that he would be exceedingly deficient in that duty which his situation allotted him, if he omitted the earliest opportunity of appealing to the judgment of that House, for a due exercise of its gratitude in paying to these gallant men that tribute which their bravery and spirited zeal so merited; and moved that the thanks of this House be given to Sir Ralph Abercrombie and to Sir James Pulteney, for their glorious atchievements in carrying the Helder Point in the face of the enemy, which being agreed to, *nem. con.* he next proceeded to move the thanks of the House to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, serving under the above Generals in the same expedition, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of York be requested to communicate the same, which being also agreed to, *nem. con.* the Right Hon. Secretary next proceeded to move votes of thanks to Admiral Mitchel and the officers and seamen under his command, and that Lord Duncan be requested to communicate the same, which ilkewise was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Here Mr Dundas, in terms of the warmest and most expressive eulogium, entered into observations upon the gallant prowess and singular valour of Sir Sydney Smith together with the result thereof, as it affected the future proceedings of the French in Egypt, and as it saved the Turkish Empire, and that with a handful of British troops; insomuch that when he first read the accounts, he confessed it affected him with such astonishment, that he had not got the better of it ever since—glad, therefore, of the opportunity of shewing him this mark of English gratitude for bravery unparalleled, and feats without equal, he moved the thanks of the House to him, which being seconded by Mr Pitt, was carried *nem. con.*—the Speaker being requested to communicate the same.

Thanks were then voted to his Officers and seamen, and he was requested to communicate the same to them.

Papers concerning the war with Tippoo were presented from the East India Company, and ordered to lie on the table.

MILITIA.

Mr DUNDAS rose to move for leave to bring in the bill for extending the powers of the Crown, with regard to the application of the militia force. It was not his intention by the bill to lessen the strength of the country; on the contrary, his intention was, by reducing its defensive force, and encreasing its offensive powers, to give that energy and effect to the great cause of mankind, and to this country, as would, by its animation and prowess, rescue a devoted nation from tyranny, secure a lasting friend and natural ally to Great Britain, and restore a lawful Sovereign to his legitimate rights. He was desirous of being informed, for he wished to learn, how the effective force of the country was to be lessened by attacking an enemy on his own coast. Last sessions he signified to the House, in general terms, the necessity of asserting the authority of this country by acts of aggression on the enemy in their's, and now he only put that sentiment into effect, whereby that enemy was most to be effected, by operations of an offensive nature, by such efforts as the aid of an efficient British force could accomplish.

It was no longer a speculative question, whether the British interests were to be maintained by rescuing Holland from the French yoke; every hour and every incident supplied abundance of fact to establish the principle. The liberation of Holland would lead to the liberation of Europe, and that admitted, he was humbly of opinion, that the assistance which this country could afford in any shape, would be advantageously applied; and if the additional aid of our militia could be a medium to obtain the much-desired object, he trusted, that no zeal in a British House of Commons would retard the progress of an object which in its result would benefit mankind. He bore the same value for the original principles that first established a militia in this country, that any man could, but he desired that gentleman would recollect, that the bill intended to be submitted would operate only as a measure upon the principle of the supplementary militia, and that the intent was to commit the application of it to the King, without specifying in any shape, the particular mode wherein they were to be employed. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill "To enable his Majesty to accept the voluntary services of additional men from the militia forces."

The question being put,

Mr TIERNEY, in opposition to the question, and in opposition to its principle, rose to give it his most decided negative,

First he adverted to the difference between employing the militia in their volunteer capacity to serve in Ireland, and then to that of their being called upon to support a continental war on the coast of Holland; on the last he dwelt with much force, and observed, that by the extension of powers thus to be given to the Crown, the militia, which was once the pride of the nation, would be converted to its bane, and finally become a slavish standing army at the suit of the Crown, the dangers whereof were but too obvious. By the bill to be presented, the militia was to be converted into a standing army, officered as its clauses were intended to specify. He wished it might be understood, that as far as extending the strength of the country he was a friend to the bill, but beyond that he knew of no interests the country could have in it; if Ministers will say the militia so to be raised are not intended for France or for Holland, it should ever have his support.

Already we had accomplished all that was necessary for opposing in the north of Europe, the power of the French. We had not merely annihilated, but we got possession of the Dutch navy, the Dutch commerce, and the Dutch colonies. Where was our avarice to end? We left them nothing but her soil, her canals, and her strong forts; of what value are these to Englishmen? Of none but to excite the temptation to urge a desperate Minister to constitute that quarter of North Europe their graves. He desired to know whether our grand expectations relative to a rising in Holland was to be expected now? Already 1500 Englishmen had perished, beside, Russians innumerable, and we only found ourselves exactly where we set out. This being the case, at the end of a seven years war, what, in God's name, were to be our sanguine expectations for the next seven years? (for at present he could not calculate its termination.) If 22,000 already sent, and 26,000 militia to be sent, were not considered sufficiently effective, together with 45,000 Russians, to accomplish the capture of Holland, her trusted Ministers finding that, would at least stop there, and not proceed an inch farther. We have voted last sessions for 45,000 Russians, he thought that more than our contingent in the *Crusade*. He was at a loss to comprehend what—(Here the Hon. Gentleman noticing some irritation on the Treasury bench, observed, that what he understood by *Crusades*, was the application of vast armies to vain enterprizes.)

He then asked, whether the ultimate object of carrying on the war, meaning the downfal of the present French Government, was to be atchived by killing Dutchmen? And perceiving the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others on that bench to laugh, he said, that murder might be merriment, but it ill became the Right Hon. Gentleman, or his colleagues, to shew any symptom of enjoying it: He concluded with stating, that as he anticipated no ultimate good could possibly arise from any thing on this topic that he should advance, it was his determination to be silent on the subject hereafter.

Mr WYNDHAM, in a speech of the soundest argument, vindicated not merely the bill, but the system of warfare which is now adopted. He denied the intention of Ministers to persevere in overthrowing the present Government of France at the expence of the blood and treasure of Englishmen, however dear to the interests and good of man the downfal of that Government might be; and he concluded a very eloquent speech in support of the motion.

Mr SHERIDAN entered briefly into observations, shewing the madness (as he termed it) of the present system of warfare, and after some pointed remarks, specified his resolution of reserving his ultimate declarations till the events of a few days furnished him with that which he already anticipated.

Mr PITT, in a strain of energy completely his own, entered into an argumentative and convincing chain of reasoning, establishing the utility of the bill, and the wisdom of the system of attack on Holland. The Hon. Gentleman, said Mr Pitt, assumes it as a principle, that that it is not right or likely to prove successful without the co-operation of Prussia. Now I take this opportunity of declaring, that this enterprize was planned on a scale of such magnitude and extent as was intended to place it independent of Prussia, and shew that we could command success without being indebted for it to her co-operation. The disposition of the people of Holland, on the contrary, was material; but Hon. Gentlemen, when they were looking for the demonstrations of it, should recollect the habits, and consider the present condition of that nation. The great body of the people had yet no opportunity of assisting us. The fact, however, was, that in that part of Holland in which the people had an opportunity of acting, they had received us not merely with acquiesence, or consent, but with an active assistance, which did them the highest honour.—Mr Pitt proceeded to answer all the arguments that had been advanced, concluding with a confession, that few things touched him so much, at a moment when steadiness was security, and exertion success, as to hear topics scattered abroad, the tendency of which was to break down the public spirit, sever the public unanimity, and unnerve the national arm.

Here, after a few words in explanation between the different speakers, the matter in debate ended; and the bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr DUNDAS presented a copy of the treaty entered into between the Emperor of Russia and this country, which was ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

LONDON PRICES. Sept 23.

HOPS.

	BAGS.		POCKETS.	
Kent	9l os to 10l 10s	Kent	9l os to 10l 10s	
Suffex	9l os to 10l os	Suffex	9l os to 10l os	
Essex	9l os to 9l 9s	Farnham	9l os to 11l os	

LEATHER, per lb.

Butts 50 to 60 lb 24d to 25d—Ditto 60 to 90 lb 25d to 26d—Merchants Backs, 25d to 25½d—Dressing Hides, 23½d to 24½d—Fine Coach Hides, 25d to 26d—Crop Hides for cutting 23½d to 26d—Flat Ordinary, 23d to 23½d—Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb per doz. 28s to 32d—Ditto, 60 to 80 lb 26d to 30d—Ditto 80 to 120 lb 23d to 26d—Small Seals (Greenland) 80s to 90s per doz.—Large ditto, 160s to 180s per doz.—Tanned Horse Hides, 24s to 34s per hide—Goat Skins, 30s to 60s per doz.—Price of Bark per load 18l os to 18l 18s.

RAW HIDES.

Hides p. ft.	3s 4d to 3s 6d		Heavy Calf	10s 6d each	
Middling	3s 2d to 3s 4d		Light Calf	7d per lb	
Ordinary	3s 0d to 3s 2d		Lamb Skins	0s 0d to 0s 0d	

SEPTEMBER 27.

On Monday evening at eight o'clock, Colonel Bailie of the Guards, landed at Yarmouth.—He came over in the Martin sloop, commanded by Captain Sinclair, with further particulars from his Royal Highness the Duke of York of the affair of the 19th instant.

The number of prisoners taken, we believe, amounts to 7000 at least; and on the other hand we understand the loss of the Russians to have been above 2000.

The Russians acted with all the gallantry ascribed to them in the letter of the Commander in Chief, and by every account nothing could be more gallant than their conduct; but they had pushed too far, and refreshing themselves in a village, after the fatigue of the morning's attack, they were unfortunately surrounded by a body of French, who had rallied in the adjacent woods. An aid-de-camp of the Duke of York, attached to that column of the Russians, very fortunately escaped.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the moment he heard of the disaster of the allies, made such a movement as was calculated to succour them, and saved them very materially, by judiciously covering their retreat. In the quarter where the prisoners were chiefly made, all the Dutchmen surrendered themselves, particularly to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and they were that portion of the enemy more particularly opposed to the British columns on the left.

It continues to be rumoured this day, that another battle had taken place in Holland on Sunday or Monday last, in which the allies had been successful, but with the additional loss of a number of valuable officers, among whom were named as wounded the two principal in command. We hope this latter part of the statement is unfounded.

The omission of Sir Ralph Abercromby's name in the paragraph of acknowledgment in his Royal Highness the Captain General's letter, has, as might be expected, been seized upon by the Jacobin writers here, and twisted into a proof of disunion amongst our commanders. This is an inference which is by no means warranted by facts; for his Royal Highness expressly states that the column under Sir Ralph Abercromby performed its part of the service without having met with opposition; it cannot therefore be supposed that that officer would receive an acknowledgement where the service performed by him did not admit of a display of his gallantry and judgement.—*Sun.*

Colonel Morris, of the Guards, fell near the person of the Duke of York; he was a gallant officer, and a very elegant and accomplished gentleman.

Colonel Cunningham was singularly unfortunate in his military services; he was wounded in the assault of Lincelles, in 1793, taken prisoner in the affair of Ostend, in 1798, and died of his wounds which he received in the last action in Holland.

GUILDHALL.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, attended by the city officers, proceeded from Guildhall to St James's to present the following address:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"With the deepest sense of gratitude to the giver of all victory and supreme disposer of all events, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your royal presence to testify the joy which we feel at the very important and repeated successes of the Imperial armies of Austria and Russia, whose energy, fortitude, and perseverance, aided by the co-operation of your Majesty's naval forces, have rescued the states of Italy from the galling yoke of French oppression, and restored to them the benefits and the blessings of regular legitimate Government.

"But our warmest congratulations are particularly called forth, at this moment, by the glorious achievements of your Majesty's forces, under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan, Vice-Admiral Mitchell, and Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, by whose bravery, zeal, and untremitting exertions a landing was effected upon the coast of Holland, the opposing enemy vanquished, and what remained of their navy from the former splendid victories gained by your Majesty's arms, was compelled to surrender.

"We ardently hope that this brilliant exploit will be productive of the most salutary and permanent effects, by reinstating the illustrious house of Orange in its ancient rights, by rescuing a brave people from the usurpation and tyranny of French rulers, and by renewing and cementing that friendship and alliance between the two countries which is essential to their mutual interests and security.

"When we consider the great and unparalleled strength of your Majesty's navy, the bulwark of our country, and the support of our widely extended commerce, we feel the value of that Constitution, which, while it gives the largest scope to human industry, augments, in full proportion, the means of its protection.

"The degraded state of those European powers who have been either seduced by the arts, or constrained by the arms of France, has discovered the effects of that pretended liberty, which is the mark only of despotism, as it is the parent of misery. Britain has manifested to the world, that no Government can equal that of a patriot King, ruling over and reigning in the hearts of a free, brave, and united people.

"May the objects of your Majesty and your great and powerful allies be effectually accomplished, by circumscribing the wild and boundless ambition of France, and restoring peace, harmony, and good government to mankind."

His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this very affectionate and loyal address.

"The warm interest which you take in the great and signal successes that have been obtained by my allies in Italy, aided by the co-operation of my naval forces in that quarter, and your cordial congratulations upon the important advantages already obtained by my land and sea forces in Holland, on the progress of the exertions which I am making, in concert with my allies, to restore the United Provinces their religion, liberty, and independence, are highly grateful to me, and can not fail to secure to my loyal City of London the continuance of my especial favour and regard."

His Majesty came to town yesterday at one o'clock from Kew to St James's palace, and held a levee, which was most numerously attended.

The undermentioned noblemen attended at Court, on arriving from Ireland—Lords Kilwarden, Kilmaine, Castlereagh, Carleton, Yelverton, and Longford, and Messr. Elliot and Curry.

His Majesty then retired into the Great Council Chamber, where, being seated on the Throne, he received the Address of the House of Peers from the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

At half past three, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, Aldermen Boydell, Herne, Cadell, Curtis, Shaw, Watson, Anderson, Eamer, Staines, Lewes, and Leighton, the Recorder and Town Clerk, &c. with about forty Commoners, assembled, and were ushered into the royal presence, to deliver their Address of Congratulation on our victory obtained in Holland, &c. which was most graciously received by the Sovereign, who returned them his thanks for their loyalty and affection. None of the gentlemen were knighted.

In consequence of that part of the King's Speech, in which his Majesty recommends the consideration "of "providing for the expence which will be necessary in "the early part of the ensuing year," a correspondence has taken place between the Minister and the Directors of the Bank of England, on the subject of raising the necessary supplies; and we understand, that the Bank has agreed to advance the amount of the land and malt tax for the ensuing year, should Parliament grant permission to anticipate this part of the annual revenue.

Several more English transports, with Russian troops on board, passed the Sound on the 9th instant.

OUDE SLUYS—Sept. 20.

"The following is the present position of the allied army, of which the Duke of York was, on the 17th, declared in public orders Captain-General, viz.

"The whole occupy a chain of posts, with redoubts in front, stretching across the peninsula. The 4th brigade, under General Moore, have the left station, at the village of Colhorn, on the Zuyder Zee; the Russians possess the right, at Petten, on the German Ocean, immediately opposite to the enemy's strong position on the sand hills, with the sea on one side, and Alkmaer on the other. In the centre is the town of Schager, (the head-quarters) behind which runs the great Canal, called the Groot-Sloot, which forms a ready-made fortification for the middle line of our army. The third, General Coote's brigade, possesses Oude Sluys, a most important situation, though now become the centre, instead of the advanced post of the left wing. It connects the inland navigation with the Zuyder Zee, and by this way we receive supplies for the army. The utmost distance occupied by the allied forces, between the two seas, is not more than sixteen miles."

The Duke of York, it is said, had a very narrow escape in the action of the 19th inst. As his Royal Highness was encouraging and leading on his brave troops, a cannon ball passed between him and one of the guards, but happily he received no injury from it.

PARIS—Sept 22.

On the 22d Fructidor (September 8th), the following proclamation was issued by Lieutenant-General Daendels to the Batavian army, from his head-quarters at Alkmaar:—

"The Commandants of detachments who shall perceive the standard of the Prince of Orange placed in the towns, or other public or private edifices, are charged to set fire to, and reduce them to ashes. They shall also cause all persons to be arrested who are decorated with the orange cockade, and to fire upon them in any case where they may attempt to escape."

We have received dispatches from Gen. Championnet, announcing that the army of the Alps had descended into the plains of Piedmont, and has gained considerable advantages.

A decree has been published at Milan, according to which all those who have lost their estates under the democratic government, are to have them restored, though they might have passed into other hands.

—BIRTH.—

At his house, Russel Place, Fitzroy Square, the Lady of George Rose, Esq. of a daughter.

—STOCKS—

BANK STOCK			INDIA STOCK	
3 *per cent. con.*	61	62½ ⅛ 62	*Long Ann.*	——
4 *per cent. con.*	——		*Short ditto*	——
5 *per cent. ann.*	——		*Omnium*	7⅛ ⅞ ⅛ 9¼

This day, (Sept. 27.) at twelve o'clock.
3 *per cent. con.* 61⅛ ⅛ ¼—*Omnium*, 9 8¼ ⅜ ¼
Exchanges on Dublin 11½

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—SEPTEMBER 30.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON—Sept. 27.

On the motion of Mr ROSE, the 37th and 39th of his present Majesty, respecting the seduction of soldiers from their duty, were read, and a Committee appointed to consider of bringing in a bill to continue the same.

On the motion of Mr DUNDAS, the militia reduction bill was read a second time.—On the motion for its commitment,

Mr J. NICHOLS said a few words, which, however, being foreign to the subject, he was called to order.

The SECRETARY AT WAR made a short reply to part of what Mr Nichols had said.

The bill was then committed for Monday.

The House in a Committee of Supply, resolved that further supply be granted to his Majesty. The repor was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

—HAMBURGH MAIL—

RECEIVED THIS EVENING.

On the 10th of August two expresses arrived at Constantinople, from the Commanders of the Turkish land and sea forces destined to act against Egypt, with the confirmation of Aboukir having been taken by the Turks. The entrenchments made on the coast by the French, as well as the city, were stormed on the 19th of July, and it is said that 500 French were killed, and 50 taken prisoners; the rest betook themselves to flight towards Alexandria, whether they were pursued when he express came away. Another column of the Turkish army marched against Damietta. These expresses, and an officer from the Captain Pacha, were most handsomely rewarded by the Grand Signor.

A letter from Florence, dated August 31. says, "The Neapolitan army is now stiled the Christian army. It is commanded by Gen. I. B. Rodio, under Cardinal Ruffo. Rome is not yet in the hands of the allies, as has been reported. According to official accounts from Gen. Rodio, of the 11th of August, Frascate was taken by storm. On the 10th, at daybreak, (say these accounts) we could hear the disturbance in the streets of Rome. Our troops advanced to the gates of that city, but were received with such a terrible cannonade, that they were obliged to retreat for the present. The French Gen. of division, Garnier, commands in the city. After the above attack, our troops retreated about six miles, when they were attacked by the enemy, whom they drove back within the city of Rome.

Gen. Rodio has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Rome, in which he represents to them their dreadful situation. He calls upon them to surrender, offers them an amnesty, and informs them that his troops, in their entry into Rome, will wear a cross on the right side of their hats, and on the left the red Neapolitan cockade.

A letter from Dresden, of the 8th inst. states the following extraordinary occurrence:—On Friday last, the Princess of Hohenlohe and suite arrived here, and alighted at the Hotel de Pologne. This morning the doors of her apartments were found open, the bed of the Princess and the floor of her bed-room stained with blood, and neither she, nor her jewels, money, clothes, and other effects to be found. None of her servants or equipge are missing. Horsemen have been dispatched in different directions, and every body is anxious to unriddle this mysterious circumstance.

The bankruptcies at Hamburgh are multiplying, and colonial articles there sell almost for nothing. Besides the bankruptcies formerly mentioned, the mail arrived to day announces other three for great sums.

It seems both parties in Holland, notwithstanding their political principles, have one and the same object in view,—viz. self-interest. An incredible number of Dutchmen are arrived in Hamburgh within this last fortnight, loaded with specie, to purchase goods. By these means, they not only secure their money from falling into the hands of the invaders, but prepare themselves to take advantage of the distress which their markets at home must soon experience, let matters terminate how they may.

Friday morning Paris papers were received down to the date of 22d inst. inclusive; they exhibit the government and councils of France as in a very agitated state.—A most violent debate, if such it may be called, took place on the 13th and 14th in the Council of Five Hundred, on a motion of Jourdan's for declaring the country in danger, the object of which was evidently to restrain the dictatorial power of the Directory: the genius of the latter however again triumphed, and the proposition was for the present set aside.

There is no intelligence from the armies of consequence. The last accounts from Genoa represent the French as preparing to evacuate that country; and the movements of the Archduke, on the Rhine, have obliged the French to raise the siege of Philipsburgh. Some skirmishes, of which Massena speaks, do not appear to have been productive of any importance. They were trifling parties.

One of these skirmishes took place at the village of Wollishoffen, near Zurich, which was occupied by the Russian troops, and Cossacks—General Massena in his letter to the Directory, says:—

The village was carried by the bayonet, and a number of prisoners would have been made, if the Russians had surrendered, but we were obliged to kill them, and we took only a dozen men, among whom were several wounded. We also took several of the Cossack's horses, and about 200 cloaks, which our soldiers immediately appropriated to their own use.

The enemy, by the most moderate calculation, must have lost at least 150 men killed and wounded. The village was filled with the slain. Many of our troops and those of the enemy, were wounded with the bayonet.

The chief attention of the Directory is turned towards Holland, which hopes are entertained of saving by French energy alone, as very little is expected from the Dutch soldiery, who are represented as deserting in vast numbers. No account of the battle of the 19th appears to have reached Paris when the accounts came away.

As much suspicion is entertained in France, respecting the ultimate intentions of the King of Prussia, as on this side of the water:—certain it is, he is making military movements on the Westphalian frontier, but with what view time must determine. It is reported, that his Majstey in marching a column of troops to Wesel, had published a manifesto, declaring that it was his wish to preserve his neutrality, but that having guaranteed the Dutch constitution in 1787, in common with England, he was now called upon to maintain it.

The Chouans in the west of France are yet in force, concerning whom the Minister of Police has made a report, for which at present we have not room.—By Chouans, according to the modern sense of the word, our readers are to understand is meant Conscripts, who refuse to join the armies.

Amongst our gallant countrymen who distinguished themselves at the late ever memorable siege of Seringapatam, are particularly mentioned in Lieutenant-General Haris's letter to Lord Mornington, the names of Maj.-General BAIRD, and Lieutenant-Colonel CAMPBELL, whose exploits, we hope, have secured them ample fortunes, as well as real military fame. The former officer is brother to Colonel Baird of Newbyth.—The latter is brother to Colonel Campbell of Achalader.

ADMIRAL STORY's letter concerning the taking of the Dutch fleet, will be found in the foregoing columns.

Yesterday was new moon—She has set in very favourably for the harvest.

BERWICK PRICES OF GRAIN, Sept. 21.
Per boll of six Winchester bushels.

Wheat	53s 0d to 55s 0d		Barley	30s 0d to 0s 0d	
Beans	35s 0d to 0s 0d		Oats	23s 6d to 25s 0d	

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Sabbath the 8th curt. a very melancholy accident happened at the Caldron Linn on the river Dovan:—A young man, JOHN M'LAREN, whose parents live in the parish of Fossaway, crossing the river on the rocks at the head of the Linn, fell into the water, and was drowned. The report soon reached the congregations of Fossoway and Muckhart, then convened for public worship. This immediately brought together a great number of people from both parishes, who endeavoured, at considerable risk, to recover the body. But all their attempts proved in vain. The situation of the parents was truly affecting. The body was, on Friday thereafter, found at the foot of the pool below the nethermost fall. Great numbers of people come to view the curiosities about the Caldron Linn, of the Devil's Mill and the Rumbling Bridge, which are at a small distance from it, and as many pass over on the rocks at the head of the Linn; this ought to be a warning to all, for the future, not to venture too far, for in case of falling it is impossible to be saved. It would be gratifying to strangers, and tend much to increase the beauty and dignity of the view, if a substantial stone bridge were built, which could be done at a small expence, as the rocks on each side are only distant about 12 feet.

ROBBERY OF CHELMSFORD POST OFFICE.

The various robberies of the Post Office of Chelmsford were detected on Monday last, and prove to have been effected by a little boy, named Hudson, about ten years of age, nephew of Mrs Simpson, the postmistress of that town. Being a lad of quick parts, he was employed nightly to stamp the letters; and, having heard of money being conveyed within some of them, he determined to conceal such as appeared by their size or weight to contain any. He effected this, at various times, for several months, in the following manner:—While the attention of one of his relations (who sorted the letters, and gave them over to him to be stamped) was called off for a moment, by a ring of the box bell, he took the particular letter he had fixed upon, and dropped it in the pin-cloth which he wore; from thence, on a second ringing of the bell, he conveyed the letter into his pocket, and when he went to bed he broke it open, took out the bank-bills or notes it contained, placed them under his bolster for the night, and the next morning early buried them in the garden, where he had made a considerable depot, and among which was a cheque for 7000l. Amongst other articles which fell into the hands of this young artful peculator, were some papers of powders, sent under cover from a physician to his patient, which the boy opening in bed, and being of a dark colour, so soiled the clothes, that he sat up the best part of the night, to prevent a discovery. His confession of the whole was occasioned by his hearing the Solicitor of the Post Office say, that the person who concealed any part of the property would be hanged; on which, after a fourth day's examination, he confessed the whole, told where he had concealed all the bank-notes, bills, &c. and said, that he intended to get change for one of them the next morning, had he not heard the gentleman say the person would be hanged. He was committed to Chelmsford gaol.

DIED.

At Edinburgh on the 23d inst. JOHN MENZIES, Esq. of Culdairs.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

JEDBURGH—Sept. 26.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday by the Right Honourable LORD CULLEN, when

James Balmain, gardener or labourer at Hawick, accused of theft from a bleachfield, was brought to the bar. He gave in a petition confessing his guilt, and submitting to the lenity of the Court, and was this morning sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

There was no other business at this place.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—Sept. 27.

THE Betsey, Goodlet, (American) is stranded off Hogland. Crew saved.

The Polly, Hurst, last from Milford, was taken 24th ult. off the Land's End, by the Squirrel privateer, and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Three Relations, Keir, from Cork to Norway; the Concord, ——, and the Rodney, Haweis, from Topsham to Sunderland in ballast, are lost on Portland Beach; crew saved.

The Argo, Kruse, from Barcelona, is on shore at Plymouth, and full of water; the cargo is expected to be saved.

MAILS.

Arrived——Ireland, 6.—Hamburgh, 2.—Lisbon, 0.
Due——Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 1.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Sept. 24 S. W.—25, Do.—26, N.E.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED DOWNWARDS.

Sept. 11. Cornelia Isabella, Hughes, from Copenhagen, for Liverpool, timber.
12. Thetis, Ruthersford, from Petersburgh, for London, hemp.
13. Bridport, Ellice, from Riga, for Inverness, flax.
Friendship, Spink, from Petersburg, for Arbroath, sundries.
Peggy, Low, from Koningsberg, for Dundee, wheat.
Venus, Kay, from Koningsberg, for Arbroath, flax.
Merchant, Izatt, from Koningsberg, for Alloa, sundries.
Caledonia, M'Farlane, from Memel, for Alloa, battlks.
Venus, Tulloh, from Petersburgh, for Leith, flax.
Jupiter, Cassel, from Petersburgh, for Aberdeen, ditto.
14. Sussex, Still, from Memel, for ditto, timber.
Britannia, Wittaw, for Queensferry, tallow.

All the above vessels, except the Cornelia, Isabella, Hughes, who sailed yesterday, wait convoy, these being now in the Sound at present.—Wind E. S. E. blowing fresh.

ELSINEUR—Sept. 14. HOWDEN & CO.

We are informed, that a Convoy for the Trade bound to the ELBE is appointed to sail from Leith Roads the first fair wind after the 15th proximo.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH.—

Sept. 28. Experiment, M'Kellar, from Greenock, goods—Leith Packet, Campbell, from Hull, ditto—Pallas, Hewitt, from Archangel, tar and tallow—Lady Charlotte, Ford, from Montrose, goods.

—CLEARED OUT.—

—— Elizabeth, Hunter, for Greenock—Christian, Wishart, for Newcastle—Eliza, Anderson, from Lerwick—Kelso Packet, Moor, for London—Coldstream Packet, Watson, from ditto—Isabella, Wishart, from Liverpool, all goods.

Wind E. S. E. moderate

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

Sept. 10, Satisfaction, Pearson, from Wirewater for Riga.
Reliance, Headly, from Liverpool for Petersburgh.
Favourite, Brand, from Dublin for Riga, ballast.
Henry, Stewart, from Greenock for Sky, do.
11 Ann, Lincoln, from Liverpool for Riga, salt.
Charles, Butter, from Bristol for Petersburgh, ballast.
Queen Charlotte, Garriock, from London for Stromness.
Elizabeth, Smith, from Dunbarton for Kirkwall, do.
12 Anne Johana, Juneas, from Liverpool for Christiana, salt.
Caledonia, Crear, from Dantzic for Dublin, wheat.
Lovely Peggy, Herris, from Liverpool for Riga, salt.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Pack-house, upon Tuesday the 8th day of October,

ABOUT Four Thousand Feet of MAHOGANY, in Logs and Boards.—The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

For farther particulars apply to Mr Andrew Mount, cabinet-maker.

Dundee, Sept. 26. 1799.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

			Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tuesday,	Oct.	1. —	3 46	4 14
Wednesday,	—	2. —	4 42	5 11
Thursday,	—	3. —	5 40	6 10

FAIRS IN SCOTLAND IN OCTOBER.

	Day		Day		Day
Aberdeen	1	Gifford	1	Muthill	14
Ardnamurchan	15	Glendaruel	22	New Deer	22
Auchnafkaich	1	Granton	1	Newmills	29
Ayr	15	Greenlaw	31	Ochtergaven	18
Bathgate	23	Haddington	10	Old Deer	17
Blackford	7	Houfton	25	Ormiſton	22
Blairgonie	9	Inverkeithing	16	Pathhead	7
Carluke	31	Kilmarnock	30	Perth	21
Ceres	2	Kincardine	22	Redcaſtle	9
Colinſburgh	11	Kinghorn	11	Ruthergien	28
Cupar, Fife	17	Kinglaſſie	9	Saline	17
Crieff	10	Kinrofs	29	Sanquhar	14
Dalkeith	15	Kippen	23	Sligichan, Sky	18
Drumlethie	8	Kirkintilloch	21	St Andrews	10
Dunfermline	31	Largs	22	Stranraer	25
Dunoon	23	Leven	9	Sunart	18
Eaſtiton	17	Linlithgow	2	Sinton	22
Ecclefechan	25	Meigle	30	Tain	15
Elgin	8	Melkleour	25	Tarbert	29
Evemouth	31	Mid Calder	8	Tarbrax	2
Falkirk	10	Moffat	22	Tarvas	1
Galaſhiels	10	Monifieth	22	Turreff	15
Gartmore	19				

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Subſcriptions in the Parish of EYEMOUTH, Berwickſhire, concluded.

	L.	s.	d.
John Renton of Chefterbank	5	5	0
Mrs Repton of ditto	2	2	0
Miſs Renton, ditto	1	1	0
Miſs French, ſenior	3	3	0
Miſſes Mary and Jean Dow	2	2	0
Wm. Robertſon, merchant	3	3	0
Miſſes Cath. and Robina Robertſon	2	2	0
Mrs Wightman	1	1	0
The Rev. George Tod	3	3	0
Miſs Tod, his ſiſter	1	1	0
John Turnbull	3	3	0
Robert French	3	3	0
Thomas Forreſt	3	3	0
David Rent, Eſq. Grayſtonelees	10	10	0
Jean and Marg. Renton, his nieces	2	2	0
John Johnſton	2	2	0
Andrew Edgar, merchant	2	2	0
James M'Intoſh	1	1	0
Mrs Captain Hog	1	1	0
Pat. Forreſt	1	1	0
Wm. Grieve	1	1	6
Peter Frame, Joſeph Gibſon, Joſeph Singers, Wm. Darling, Alexander Paterſon, Mr James Paterſon—10s. 6d. each	3	3	0
David Symington,	0	7	6
James Maſon, of the King's boat	0	7	0
James Forſyth, Wm. Weir, R. Guthrie, David Sanderſon, Thomas Craig, Mrs Allanſhaw, Robert Allanſhaw, Miſs Kelly, Mrs Craw, D. Gray, Ch. Craes, James Taylor, Miſſes Young, John Craw, Wm. Harrower, T. Colin, ſkipper; Alexander Paterſon, ditto —5s. each	4	5	0
James Stewart, Miſſes Newton, Wm. Hay, James Hood, James Darry, Wm. Brown, Arch. Paterſon, R. Purves, P. Nairne, G. Taylor, J. Angus, G. Angus, R. Crawford, R. Turnbull, J. Turnbull, Wm. Robertſon, Adam Wright, J. Dunbar, Alex. Scott, J. Lamb, John Scougill, Wm. Shirrieſaw, Arch. Niſbet, R. Bookleſs, Alex. Purves, J. Johnſton, J. Craig, T. Guthrie, J. Cuthbertſon, Alex. Young, J. Cameron, G. Whillas, Ja. Whillas, J. Paterſon, J. Crombie, G. Paterſon—2s. 6d. each	4	10	0
Wm. Purves	0	3	0
David Lamb, Wm. Trotter—2s. each	0	4	0
Wm. Air, Henry Wilſon, And. Hog, John Mabon, Peggy Brodie, Marg. Wight, M. Scott, Alice Murdoch, Marg. Edgar, Eliz. Taylor—1s. each	0	10	0
Wm. Johnſton, merchant	1	1	0
Subſcriptions in the Parish of FOGO, Berwickſhire.			
George Home, Eſq. of Caldras, a ſecond ſubſcription	L. 10	10	0
Servants at Caldras	0	15	0
Captain Smith, Harcarſe	10	0	0
Servants at Harcarſe	0	7	6
James Thomſon, Bogend	5	5	0
Robert Thomſon, Whinkerſtones	5	5	0
Mrs Trotter, Liſterpath	1	1	0
Mr Hog	1	1	0
John Kinghorn	1	0	0
Miſs Trotter, Siſterpath; James Hardie, Carkenville; Peter Armſtrong—10s. 6d. each	1	11	6
George Hamilton, Robert Shie, Wm. Currie, John Ker, Fogo; Robert Peatſon, Alexander Armſtrong, John Moffat, Mrs Hogg, Charles Coverlie, John Pearſon —5s. each	2	10	0
Thomas Younger and John Brown—3s. 6d. each	0	7	0
James Trotter, Riſelan, and Wm. Jeffrey—3s. each	0	6	0
James Shiel, Patrick Friſken, Siſterpath; Wm. Bell, there; John Purves, there; Robert Dixon, there; John Hardie, Corbichall; John Tod, James Kerr, Robert Whitelaw, Fogo; James Fairburn, Margaret Armſtrong, George Carre, Adam Kinghorn—2s. 6d. each	1	12	6
Robert Ree, Thomas Aitken, John Henderſon's family, Midhall—2s. each	0	6	0
Alliſon Robertſon, Eliza Robertſon, Margaret Ferguſon, Bogend; Margaret Hunter, Andrew Hardie, George Jaffrey, Julian Robertſon, Ja. Landles, Robert Hardie—1s. 6d. each	0	12	0
Alexander Anderſon, Siſterpath; James Altchiſon, Geo. Wood, George Aitken, Adam Hamilton, John Johnſton, George Edgar, Wm. Watſon, Wm. Cowburn, Mary Robertſon—1s. each	0	10	0
Robert Robertſon, David Darling, Alex. Lyal, Alex. Landles—6d. each	0	4	0
Subſcriptions in the Parish of FOULDON, in Berwickſhire.			
Mrs Wilkie	L. 5	5	0
Wm. Johnſtone	4	0	0
John Bell, Eſq.	3	3	0
Mrs Seymour	3	3	0
Rev. Dr Young	2	2	0
Mrs Wood	1	1	0
Alex. Johnſton, Jo. Lockie, Ja. Bird—10s. 6d. each	1	11	6
Anne Raby, James Simſon, Jane Murray, James Inglis, John Hilſon, Mrs Trunch, Alex. Penny, Joſhua Penny, Wm. Ludgate—5s. each	2	5	0
James Galbraith, Geo. Guthrie—4s. each	0	8	0
Jane Richmond, Stewart Glen, Nicol Brown, Thomas Burnet, John Srott, Stephen Patrick, Ja. Wait, Wm. Donaldſon, James Richardſon, John Young—2s. 6d. each	1	10	0
Alexander Smith	0	3	0
Peter Scott, Wm. Jaffrey, T. Paterſon—2s. each	0	6	0
Peter Scott	0	1	6
Subſcriptions in the Parish of GORDON, Berwickſhire.			
Charles Baillie of Rumbletonlaw, Eſq.	L. 21	0	0
The Rev. Mr Alexander Duncan	5	0	0
George Henderſon	2	2	0
George Johnſton, Rumbletonlaw	2	2	0
Francis Fairbairn	2	0	0
George Henderſon	1	1	0
Alexander Roberrſon	1	1	0
Thomas Scott, Greenknow	1	1	0
Thomas Fairbairn	1	0	0
James Hay	1	0	0
John Gibſon	0	10	6
John Waidie	0	8	0
James Dodds	0	5	0
Alex. Lockie, Alex. Burton, Thomas Brown, Francis Fairbairn, James Fairbairn, Margaret Scott per Thomas Scott, Greenknow; ditto for Elipeth Crawford; George Young, George M'Dougal, Thomas Scott per Wm. Gibſon, Wm. Gibſon—2s. 6d. each	1	7	6
John Niſbet, John Hog, John Waidie, Margaret Hay, Baby Hay, Mary Hay—2s. each	0	12	0
Robert Henderſon, Adam Dalgleiſh, Wm. Hunter, John Young, James Welch, Robert Newton, A. Drummond, J. Haig, Thomas Shiel, Thomas Moir, Robert Pringle, Thomas Bell—1s. 6d. each	0	18	0
Andrew M'Dougal, James Scott, Charles Moffat, John Knox, Ro. Waddel, John Newton, Henry Mercer, Alex. Kinghorn, James Wilſon, George Johnſton for Margaret Wood, ditto for Janet Donaldſon, James Dods, W. Shaw, Janet Hog, George Hog, John White, James Welch, Iſobel Ainſlie, James Gibſon, Mary Hay, Wm. Mercer, Robert Darling, Andrew Darling, jun. James M'Dougal, George Wright—1s. each	1	6	0
George Hunter for Robert Bell, ditto for Robert Kinnaman, Thomas Scott for Marion Blyth, John Darling, Thomas Scott for Wm. Gray, George Middlemis, Wm. Wilſon, George Henderſon, John Darling—6d. each	0	4	6
Walter Husband per Walter Husband and James Hufband	0	5	0
	L. 43	3	6

Subſcriptions in the Parish of GREENLAW, in Berwickſhire.

	L.	s.	d.
J. Hay of Agnelraw	1	14	0
Wm. Murray of Gordonbank	10	10	0
James Niſbet	5	5	0
Rev. Wm. Simſon	5	5	0
Mrs Buchan	5	0	0
George Grieve	2	12	6
James Fairbairn, Haliburton	2	2	0
John Walker	2	0	0
John Luke	1	11	6
James Wood	1	10	0
Patrick Mack	1	10	0
John Spiers	1	10	0
Andrew Edington	0	11	6
Peter Hog, John Ledgerwood, George Dippie, James Grieve, John Boyd, Simon Glendinning, Helen Dudgeon, ſervant to the miniſter: James Trotter, Margaret Watherſton. George Smith, Wm. Burton, Robert Brotherſtone, John Gibſon, George Bell—10s. 6d. each	7	7	0
Wm. Symington, Mark Learmonth—10s. each	1	0	0
Walter Coitherd	0	7	6
John Mathieſon, Peter Haig, Wm. Wood, Wm. Mitchell, Robert Purves, James Alexander, Thomas Wall, Alexander Coſſar, Alex. Hume, Mrs Jaffray, Elworthlaw; George Wilſon. George Carter, James Gardener. James Taylor, Richard Young, Robert Brown, James Thomſon, Edward Lithgow, John Miller, John Linnen—5s. each	5	0	0
George Logan, Roderick Chiſholm—4s. each	0	8	0
James Nie, Margaret Smail, Rachel Scott—3s. 6d. each	0	10	6
Adam Bromfield, Agnes Henderſon, Jean Niſbet, Robert Dippie, Jean Forſter—3s. each	0	15	0
Wm. Purves, Adam Watſon, Janet Aitchiſon, James Watt, James Waddel, James Houſtone, Wm. Robertſon, Wm. Turnbull, Wm. Hardie, George Gray, Mary Lunham, George Brownlees, A. White, Katherine Ainſlie, Iſabel Henderſon, Barbara Laudreth, Jean Learmonth, George White, Andrew Ormiſton, John Learmonth, Thomas Gibſon—2s. 6d. each	2	12	6
George Swan, Nicol Ovins, George Hewit, James Allan, Andrew Newton. John Liſlie, Wm. Stenhouſe, Alex. Henderſon. James Henderſon, George Jamieſon, Wm. Fairburn, Thomas Deans—2s. each	1	4	0
Wm. Beggars, George Pringle, Wm. Aitcheſon, Thomas Smith, John Pringle, Marg. Learmonth, Wm. Redpath, John Wood, John Gibb, George Brownlees, jun. James Hardie. John Brown, David Linen, Robert Dickſon—1s. 6d. each	1	1	0
James Waters, Peter Watherſon, Ninian Landels, Alexander Mauchlim, Mark Hormiſtone, James Wilſon, John Philip, Jean Spiers. Margaret Spiers, Jaſper Middlemaſs, John Middlemaſs, Robert Row, James Hume, Robert Dickſon, John Rae, Alexander Laurie, Nancy Spiers, Chriſtian Speirs, Margaret Speirs —1s. each	0	19	0
Andrew Lambert, Roger Johnſton—6d. each	0	1	0
	L. 85	2	0

Subſcriptions in the Parish of HUME, Berwickſhire.

	L.	s.	d.
Thomas Hood, Humehall	L. 6	6	0
Henry Scott, Hardies mill place	1	1	0
George Smith of Orchyard; Alex. Smith, Legers; Wm. Marſhal, Falſide Hill—10s. each	1	10	0
James Landreth, Calſide; Robert Cerſnip, portioner, Hume; J. Cruickſhanks, ſchoolmaſter, George Marſhal—5s. each	1	0	0
James Johnſtone, Hume	0	3	0
Robert Paton, Hume; Wm. Marſhal—2s. 6d. each	0	5	0
James Howliſton, Humehall; George Turnbull, Homebyres; James Walker, Fodrig; R. Trotter, Hume; John Wood, ditto; Widow Marſhall, ditto; Wm. Hoy, Homemill—2s. each	0	14	0
George Redpath, Hume	0	1	6
Alex. Brodie, Humehall; Wm. Martin, ditto; Wm. Robertſon, ditto; George Briggs, ditto; Geo. Spratt, ditto; George Trotter, ditto; J. Cochran, ditto; John Hume, ditto; Wm. Keddy, ditto; John Mather, Humebyres; John Chiſholm, ditto; Wm. Ancrum, ditto; John Watherhead, Legers; George Imrie, John Richardſon, Hume; Eben. Middlemis, Wm. Brack, James Leitch, ſen. James Leitch, jun. George Gibb, ſen. George Gibb, jun. ditto; Alexander Hutchinſon, ditto; Thomas Jamieſon, ditto; Thomas Landrith, ditto; Andrew Gibb, ditto; Ja. Spence, ditto; Ja. Robertſon, ditto—1s. each	1	7	0
James Pringle and Chriſt. Tait	0	1	0
Subſcriptions in the Parish of HUTTON, Berwickſhire.			
Wm. Kerr of Broadmeadows	L. 25	0	0
Blakeſtone Lundie of Spittal, per D. R.	25	0	0
George Logan of Fiſhierick	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr Landles	10	10	0
George Hume of Paxton	10	10	0
John Logan, Fiſhirickmains	5	0	0
Mr Craig, Homefield	2	2	0
John Logan, jun.	1	10	0
Mr George Logan	1	1	0
Mr Johnſton, Croſsrig	1	1	0
Mrs Johnſton, Huttonhall	1	1	0
Thomas Logan, B. Y. C.	1	1	0
Alexander Park, Huttonmains; Alexander Johnſton, Hutton; J. Purves, J. Niſbet, Tho. Henderſon, Miſs Logan, Miſs Morce, Mrs Spence, Mrs Turnbull, Mr John Logan, Miſs Logan—10s. 6d. each	6	6	0
James Scoular, Hutton	0	7	6
Robert Lawſon, Wm. Pallins, George Clark, George Wilſon, George Gibſon, George Craick, Henry Paton —5s. each	1	15	0
Alex. Guthrie, Alex. Craig, John Pringle, Robert Perry, Mr Hume's ſervants—3s. each	0	15	0
Two female ſervants at Huttonhall	0	5	0
Jean Bookleſs, Ben. Scouler, John Sharp, Alexander Thomſon, Joſeph Story, W. Park, Thomas Pott, George Grieve, Wm. Renton, Robert Ingliſh, David Smith; Robert Brown, ſmith; Joſeph Gibſon—2s. 6d. each	1	15	0
James Landells, Hutton; James Sibbit, ditto; George Hay, Meadowhouſe; James Haſwell, John Moor, Alex. Dryſdale, John Learmonth, Wm. Niſbet. Wm. Niſbet, Wm. Henderſon, John Carter, D. Laurie, Wm. M'Kay—2s. each	1	6	0
Alexander Alexander, John Flint, George Ford, Robert Bell, Robert Pinkerton, Robert Sudden, John Middlemas—1s. 6d. each	0	10	6
Jean Lockie, Hutton; Margaret Paterſon, ditto—6d. each	0	1	0
Agnes Hoſurk, Hutton; John Haſwell, ditto; Alexander Dickſon, ditto; John Whitelaw, ditto; Iſabella Flint, ditto; Anne Dickſon, ditto; Wm. Burn, ditto; John Robertſon, ditto; Wm. Wightman, ditto; Alliſon Cow, ditto; John Smith, ditto; Wm. Paterſon, ditto; John Lyle, ditto; James Logan, ditto; Alex. Dippy, ditto; R. Palmer, ditto; Helen Sharp, Feſwick; Anne Purves, Jo. Purves, George M'Dougal, John Paterſon, Walter Stewart, Andrew Davidſon, Wm. Coſſar, John Guthrie, Peter Young, Robert Melroſe, Wm. Dickſon, Alexander Dickſon, Ro. Henderſon, Robert Dickſon, Alexander Henderſon, Thomas Wood, George Veatch, A. Gibſon, R. Marſhal, weaver; James Marſhal. Jo. Sunderland, Nanny Jeffrey, Peter Manderſton. David Grieve, A. Marjoribanks, Thomas Valentine, John Hunter, Jean Valentine, David White, Katharine Young. Jean Hoggarth, Sarah Pollin, Alex. Guthrie, A. Hiſlop, Alex. Purves—1s. each	2	12	0

TO BE LET,

And entered to at the ſeperation of the present crop from the ground 1799,

THE FARM of DUBTOWN, lying in the parish of Brechin and county of Forfar, and in the vicinity of the town of Brechin, and that for ſeven years and crops *certain* after the term of Whitſunday firſt 1800, and afterwards a lifetime to be fixed on by the person in poſſeſſion before expiry of the ſeven years.

This farms is in good order—conſists of 110 acres arrable lands, and 38 acres of pasture, and from its being s nearly situated to the town of Brechin, and about eight miles only from the sea-port town of Montroſe, to which there is an excellent turnpike road, there is always a ready market for its produce. The great new line of turnpike road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen through Strathmore, runs along the south extremities of the farm, to which there is easy access from the dwelling house, which, as well as the office houses, is in ſufficient repair, and ſuitable for the accomodation of a genteel family. Twenty one acres of the farm are let to ſubſtantial subtenants for the ſeven years certain of the tack yet to run, and the rents payable by them nearly amount to the gross rent presently payable for the whole farm.—A conſiderable quantity of Limeſtones, which are to be had in great abundance and of an excellant quality, at the distance of a few miles from the farm, have been laid upon it this season, of which a tackſman will have the benefit.

And for further particulars application may be made to Mr Campbell at Dubtown, by Brechin; or to Alexander Davidſon, writer in Brechin.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th December, 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATES of BERRY-HOLE, LUNQUHAT, WESTER LUMBENNY, LOCHYHEADS, MAIRSLAND, and others, with the teinds and pertinents of the same, all lying in the parishes of Abdie, Collesie, Auchtermuchty, and Newburgh, and as presently possessed by the following tenants, viz. Berryhole, by John Finlayson; Wester Lumbenny, by Peter Arnot; Lumquhat and Lochyheads by Robert Arnot; and Mairsland, by Andrew Young.

The farm of Lumquhat Mains, will be out of lease at Martinmas next, when a purchaſer may enter to the poſſeſſion thereof.—It contains 200 acres, and is contiguous to the farm of Lochyheads.

The whole of the above lands contain near 900 Scots acres, and the present rent thereof is only about 753l. 8s. Sterling; but as all the lands are capable of great improvement, a conſiderable rise of rent may be expected at the expiry of the leases.

The whole of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford several Freehold Qualifications in the county of Fife.

There are some old trees on part of the lands, and there are several excellent situations for houses. The lands will be sold either altogether or in such lots as may be most agreeable to purchasers.

The writings and conditions of sale, with rentals, and measurments of the lands, are in the hands of Mr James Walker, W. S. to whom any person wanting further information may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session within the Parliament or New Session house at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 13th of November, 1799, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS and others aftermentioned, being certain parts of the Lands which belonged to the deceased Robert M'Caig of Crocketford, viz.

LOT I.—The lands of MEIKLE KIRKLAND, with the tiends thereof, lying in the parish of Urr and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, let for one year at the rent of L. 45 0 0

The stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and feu-duty payable out of this lot, amount to - - 1 12 9

Leaving a free rent of - - - - 43 7 3

which being valued at 25 years purchase, the same will be exposed at the upset price of - L. 1084 1 3

LOT II.—The one-merk land of CROCKETFORD, of old extent, with the tiends thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry aforesaid, let for one year at the rent of - - - - - - L. 20 0 0

The stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and feu-duty payable out of the lot, amounts to - - 1 13 6¼

Leaving a free rent of - - - - 18 6 5¾

which being valued at 25 years purchase, the same will be exposed at the upset price of - L. 458 1 5¼

LOT III.—The one-merk land of LITTLE MARWHIRN, with the tiends thereof, lying in the parish and stewartry aforesaid, let for one year at the rent of - - L. 15 0 0

The stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and feu-duty payable out of this lot, amounts to - - 1 4 11¼

Leaving a free rent of - - - - 13 15 0¾

which being valued at 25 years purchase, the same will be exposed at the upset price of - L. 343 16 6¼

Lot I. holds of a subject superior for a small feu-duty, and Lots II. and III. hold of the Crown, and the tiends of the whole lands are valued; and there was a late augmentation of the stipend, which will be specified in the articles of roup.

The Lands of Meikle Kirkland contain a great extent of fine arable and meadow lands, with a very valuable bed of marl, rendered completely accessible by a drain recently cut; and Lots II. and III. in addition to the low fields, have each an extensive range of good dry muir pasture.—The new great road from Castle Douglass to Dumfries, runs through this estate, and as all the leases expire at Whitsunday first, the purchaser will have it in his power to feu out or lease the lands in small portions to high advantage.

The title deeds are in the hands of John Dickson, W. S. common agent in the sale, to whom, or at the office of George Bruce, deputy-clerk of session, application may be made for particulars; or at James Hannay of Blairinrue, writer in Lochbank, the judicial factor.

SALE OF LANDS AND PATRONAGES
In the Counties of Nairn and Inverness.

To be SOLD by Public Voluntary Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 20th day of November next, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of GEDDES, commonly called *Easter Geddes*, lying within the parish and county of Nairn.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Nairn, and command a delightful prospect of the Moray Frith, and the opposite coast of Ross and Cromarty. They lie within three miles of the Royal Burgh of Nairn, where there is a good weekly market remarkably well supplied with fish and provisions of all kinds, on most reasonable terms.

The lands of Geddes are presently rented at about 220l. Ster. but on the expiry of the present leases they will rise nearly double. One of the principal farms is presently let on a lease of two lives, and as both the tenants are upwards of 70 years of age, access will be had to it in all probability within a few years, and double rent has already been offered for that possession.

The lands are well known to be of a rich fertile quality, and capable of producing every kind of grain. There is a young thriving Plantation on the property, upon which no value is put, and it has a right in common to some extensive muirs, which on a division might be planted or turned into pasture, with much advantage to the proprietor.

The public burdens affecting this property are comparatively small, and as the teinds are valued and the stipend of the parish lately augmented, any future augmentation will affect the proprietor of Geddes in a trifling degree.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament to the county of Nairn.

The LANDS of BROADLEY, HOWFORD, & TOMINDOUL, with the Miln thereof commonly called BROADLEY' MILN, with an eighth part of the Grieshop Lands of the burgh of Nairn, together with the Crofts called SMITH'S CROFTS. These Lands also lie on the banks of the river Nairn, in the vicinity of the burgh of Nairn, and parish and county thereof. They are of a fertile kindly quality; and as the rent has not been raised these many years, and as manure of all kinds can be had upon easy terms from Nairn, a considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected. The present rent is about 80 l. Sterling. The proprietor has right to the teinds, and the same have been valued. The whole of these lands hold feu of the town of Nairn for payment of 3l. 4s. 8d. Sterling of feu duty.

The LANDS of FLEEMINGTOUN, lying within the parish of Petty, and county of Inverness. This property is of a very considerable extent, and of a most improveable quality, having the command of inexhaustible mosses within itself, and there have lately been discovered some beds of marle.

It is situated in the near vicinity of the Garrison of Fort George, which always affords a ready and good market for the produce of the estate. The present rental is upwards of 320l. Sterling; but from the rapid progress of improvements in that part of the country, and the natural advantages which the Lands of Fleemingtoun possess, a very great additional rent may be looked for on the expiry of the present leases, all of which have only a few years to run. These lands hold of the Earl of Moray for payment of a yearly feu duty of 20l. Scots.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, and the same were valued some time ago.

The DONATION, PRESENTATION, and RIGHT PATRONAGE of the parish of Moy, lying within the Presbytery and County of Inverness. And also, an ALTERNATE Right of Presentation to the Parish of Croy, lying in the Presbytery and County of Nairn.

All these lands and patronages will be disposed of in one lot, or, if more agreeable to intending purchasers, in two or more as wished for.

The titles to these different properties are clear, and together with plans of the estates may be seen in the hands of Archibald Dunbar, W. S. who will also inform as to other particulars.

LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the New Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d day of October next, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE LANDS and VILLAGE of LOCHGILPHEAD, the Lands of Upper Drum, Nether Drum, Fernoch, Auchinbreck, Duppine, and Blarbuy, lying in the parish of Glass, and shire of Argyle.

The lands are presently set at near 500l. a-year; but several leases being soon to expire, and the lands being very improveable, abounding in limestone and turf, a considerable rise in the rental may very soon be expected.

There are two beautiful situations for Mansion-houses on the lands, a part of which are on the banks of the Crinan Canal and the whole of them very near it. There are no feus granted in the village of Lochgilphead, the houses there being built on leases of 19, 38, or 57 years, according to their value and dimensions. Several packets ply regularly between Clyde and Lochgilphead, and goods may be landed there free of canal dues. The village is reckoned one of the most thriving in the West Highlands, and is unquestionably the best situation for trade, or the introduction of manufactures. The price will be taken by three yearly instalments.

For rentals, and further particulars, application may be made to John Moir, W. S. Edinburgh, to John Campbell, writer in Inveraray, or to the proprietor

LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d day of October next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of LOCHTON, lying in the parish of Kingbarns.

This property is beautifully situated about a mile north from Crail, upon the post road to St Andrew's, and commands a fine prospect of the Frith, and neighbouring country.

It consists of about 199 acres, of which 60 acres are laid out in very thriving plantations, chiefly hard wood. The remainder is inclosed and subdivided, and possesses excellent situations for a mansion-house, with a view to which the inclosing and plantations have been formed.

Being in the natural occupation of the proprietor, the purchaser will get possession at or before Martinmas. Lime to the amount of 500l. Sterling has been laid upon the lands, in the course of the last six years; and there is at present a considerable field in summer fallow, proposed to be sown into wheat, there being plenty of manure upon the ground.

These lands hold of a subject superior; but a freehold qualification in the county will be exposed along with them, if desired.

The Crop and Stocking on said Lands, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and hay, with draught horses, and some excellent young cattle, will be sold by public roup. The day of sale to be afterwards advertised.

Mr Cowan, at Kippo, or the Overseer, at Lochton, will show the Lands; and for particulars apply to John Moir, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

LANDS AFFORDING FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 16th October 1799, at six o'clock afternoon,

I. THE LANDS of CROSSRIGG, with the Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Hutton, presently under tack to Adam Johnston, which will expire at Whitsunday 1806, at a rent of 280l. besides relieving the proprietor of public burdens. There is a commodious Dwelling-house and Offices on the farm, which is mostly inclosed and subdivided; and as the tenant is bound to leave the fences in proper repair, and to manage the farm so as to leave it in a high state of cultivation, a great rise of rent may be expected. The lands consist of above 400 English acres. *They hold of the Crown, and extend to* 319l. 13s. 10d. *of valuation, but with the Superiority of Berrybank, which is* 148l. 11d. *and will be sold along with this lot, extend to* 467l. 16s. 9d. *of valuation, and will thereby afford a Freehold Qualification.*

II. BERRYHAUGH and BERRYBANK, lying contiguous in the parish of Coldingham, with the Teinds. The former presently under tack, which will expire at Whitsunday 1804, at a rent of 60l. The houses are not good, but from its vicinity to Berrybank, new ones will not be necessary.—The land is very good, but not yet improven. Berrybank is presently under lease to Thomas and James Murray, which will expire at Whitsunday 1811, at a rent of 180l. The houses are mostly new. The farm is partly inclosed, and the tenant is bound to keep and leave the fences in good repair.—*Berrybaugh holds of a subject superior. Berrybank holds at present of the Crown, but it is proposed to annex the superiority of it to Crossrigg, to make up a Freehold Qualification, so that Berrybank will in future hold of the proprietor of Crossrigg.*

III. EARNSLAW, GREYSTONERIGG, and NUNLANDS, with the Teinds, lying in the parish of Eccles, presently under tack to James Smith, which will expire at Whitsunday 1818, at a rent of 253l. The house and offices are most substantial and commodious, and the farm is all inclosed and properly subdivided. The fences are in the best condition, and the tenant bound to leave them so. He is also bound to a regular rotation of croping; and the farm at the end of the lease must be in excellent order; a great rise of rent may therefore be expected. *The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a Freehold Qualification.* They consist of about 280 English acres.

The tenants will show the lands; and further particulars may be learned by applying to David Thomson, W. S. No. 24. South Frederick Street, Edinburgh, or John Lang, Sheriff-clerk, Selkirk, either of whom have power to conclude a private bargain.

THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUNTERFEITS.
By the King's Patent.

MR R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, aware of the depredations made on every Public Medicine of established repute and extensive sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has obtained the King's Patent for his Invention, not to *recommend* but to *distinguish* WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD from spurious imitations.

Five years have now elapsed since Mr Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary Medicine. During this short period its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has infinitely exceeded any former example. Comparatively, there are few families which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects; and with heartfelt satisfaction he has the happiness to declare WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD has cured more persons afflicted with *Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach* and other *Painful Maladies*, than all the medicines ever before made public. It has obtained the approbation of many eminent men of the Faculty, and honoured with the unsolicited support and recommendation of the first families in the kingdom.

As the bottles, boxes, labels, and bills of direction of this original medicine are closely copied, and the words "By Royal Authority," artfully substituted for the words "By the King's Patent," it may elude common observation: Mr Johnston therefore recommends the afflicted to be particular in the purchase.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, is prepared and sold, in Pills and in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, by the Inventor, R. Johnston, apothecary and chemist, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, London. It is distinguished from counterfeits "By the King's Patent," and the signature "R. Johnston," in his own hand-writing, on each label; sold also by his appointment, by ANDREW SMITH, No. 38. North Bridge, Husband, Elder, and Co. R. Scott, apothecary, Wm. Raeburn, and T. Spence, Edinburgh; Phorson, Berwick; Allan, Dundee; Inglis and Dixson, Dumfries; M'Intosh & Co. Inverness; Craigie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Mennons and M'Donald, Glasgow.

CHILBLAINS.

N. B. The Fluid Essence immediately allays their tormenting itching, and will assuredly prevent them from breaking, even when turned quite black; and if used according to the directions will absolutely cure them by three or four applications.

DR ARNOLD'S PILLS,

WHICH (tho' mild and innocent in their nature) have been found, by long experience, to be an infallible remedy for every species of venereal infection, without confinement or restraint of diet, and have affected cures when all other methods would not avail—Printed directions, signed by Dr Arnold, are inclosed with each box, which will enable all persons to cure themselves with perfect secrecy and safety. The above PILLS may be had of

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh;
Mr M'Donald, Glasgow;—and Mr Phorson, Berwick, at 2s. 9d. or 5s. 5d. a box;—where may be had, Dr Arnold's Nervous Restorative DROPS for impaired constitutions, whether proceeding from age or intemperance, price 5s. 5d.